NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. LONDON ASSURANCE, at 8 P. N.; closes Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. B. Conway.

LYCEUX THEATRE,
Fourteenth street and bixth avenue. - "WIXT AXE AND
CROWN, at 8 P. N., closes at 10:45 P. M. Mrs. Roundy. WALLACE'S THEATRE,
Broadway, -THE Shaugheaux, at S.P. M.; closes at

Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street. -THE FLYING DUTCHNAS, at P. N., closes at 4.85 P. M. OUR COLORED ROTHER, at P. N. closes at 10.85 P. M. Johns leving place. -LA JOLIE PARFUNEUSE, at 8 P. M.; choses at 20 St F. N. Nice Aimee, N. Dubanchel

No. 365 Broadway. - VARIETY, at S.F. M., closes at 10.30 PARK THEATRE,
Brondway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second
streets, opera Sendie-LE VOTAGE EN CHINE, at 8
P. N. closes at 16:26 P. M. Nile. Minelly, M. or Quercy.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.

NEW TORK STADT THEATRE,
BOWERS,-DER VERSCHWENDER, at S P. M. Miss Lina EROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NADAME LABCHIDUC, at S P. M.; closes at 10:20 P. M.

OLYNPIC THEATRE,
No. 516 Broadway.-VARIETY, at SP. M.; closes at 10:45

corner of Twenty third street and Sixth avenue.— LITLLE EN'LY, at S P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,
Procklyn.—THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.:
closes at 10:30 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway. - VARIETY, at S P. M.; closes at 17:45 Twenty-sixth street and rourth avenue.—Afternoon and evening, at 2 and 8.

Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—CHARITY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Miss Davenport, Miss Jewett.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO
MINSTRELSY, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan
Bryant

GERMANIA THEATRE,
Fourteenth street -MEIN LEOPOLD, at 8 P. M.

NIBLO'S.

Broadway.-UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at Eighth street.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE,
Washington street.—THE GILDED AGE, at 8 P. Mr.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth, street.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. ROBINSON HALL,
Sixteenth street.—BEGONE DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.:
closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Maccabe.

STEINWAY HALL,
Fourteenth street.—CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30
P. M. Theodore Thomas. GLOBE THEATRE, Broadway. -VARIETY, at 8 P. M.: closes at 10:30 P. M.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1875. From our reports this morning the probabilities

are that the weather to-day will be cold and clear. WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was generally steady. Western Union declined but recovered. Money was easy on call loans at 24 a 3 per cent. Gold closed at

THE LATEST FRENCH PLAYS and operas are described in our Paris letter to-day.

1121. Foreign exchange was firm.

THE SENATE vesterday continued the Louisiana debate, Messrs, Saulsbury, Bayard, Conkling and Sherman being the principal partici-

THE UNSETTLED SENATORSHIP from Rhode Island will again be discussed by the Legislature to-morrow, General Burnside still remaining as the leading candidate.

THE RULES ADOPTED to secure compulsory

education, approved by Judge Davis, are else-

where published, and should be read by parents as well as by the teachers. How London Is Governed, and how her

streets are cleaned, her public schools and fire department, is depicted in our correspondence from the English capital to-day. OUR TALKS ABOUT NEW BOOKS furnish lively

and instructive Sunday reading. The late novels, "The Greville Memoirs" and Mr. Greenwood's revelations of London, are among the subjects of review. ANOTHER BLASTING EXPLOSION, reported to-

day in this neighborhood, badly injured seven

men. These accidents are alarmingly fre-

quent, and are no doubt generally caused by the carelessness of the men themselves. GERMANY is taking a part in Spanish affairs which almost any other country but Spain would be more disposed to resent than wel-

come. The landing of a German force at Zarauz and the expulsion of the Carlists is the latest act of interference. The German fleet is now concentrating on the northern coast of

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S JOURNAL in Africa, which recounts his experiences in his wonderful explorations up to within a short time of his death, will soon appear in this country. We present to-day a thorough review of this interesting work, which extended over six years of toil and many thousand miles of discovery. His adventures with savage tribes, his meeting with Stanley and his last journey are some of the best portions of the new volume, and are arly summarized in the recital elsewhere.

The Management of the Metropolitan Police.

In the East when a man who has been robbed applies to the police for the recovery of his property he is met at the outset by the question, "How much will you give?" Though the world has laughed long and heartily at this condition of society nothing more aptly describes the protection the police of New York affords to the people of the metropolis. Some time ago a gentleman riding in an Eighth avenue car saw a pickpocket steal a lady's purse. ' Collaring the thief he took him to the station house, but while he was handing over his prisoner the sergeant in charge, who knew him, reproachfully remarked, "I did not think this of you." Last summer the swimming match at Long Branch was interrupted by a boat in which there were a number of people only too well known to the police, and among them was the captain of the detective service. Lately many serious charges have been preferred against this officer, and yet, although there has been nothing like a thorough investigation into their truth, he still holds his place. When it is known that a police captain levies contributions on the gambling houses and other dens of vice in his precinct he is seldom pupished, and, if at all, only by transfer to another precinct. The community believes that the police are the allies of the thieves and burglars who so frequently commit crime with impunity. It is not often that a criminal is caught except it be by some other person than a policeman. Even if the intention of the officer was right the officer has little chance in coping with a moderately expert burglar. The average criminal is better skilled in the use of arms and more expert and intelligent than the average policeman. Even in the detective office the socalled detectives are utterly without acuteness, and taken as a whole a feebler lot intellectually could not well be brought together. Going back for years it is impossible for this boasted department to show what it has done, while there are evidences on every hand of what it failed to accomplish. The detective office never had a trace of the murderer of Mr. Rogers, in Twelith street, or of Mr. Nathan, in Twenty-third street. In spite of its boasted knowledge of Mosher and Douglas, communicated after they were dead, it is plain the police had no information of them living to con nect them with the abduction of Charley Ross-The whole business is a sham, and, besides being useless, the detective bureau is dishonest, while corruption undermines and destroys every other department of the police Such results as these are not directly trace-

able to the present Board of Police. They begun with the organization of the force and have grown up under many successive administrations. At last the evil has become almost unendurable, and the Police Commissioners are incapable of correcting it. We speak of these gentlemen in all kindness and friendliness, but at the same time we confess that nothing more painful could be presented than their reported efforts at reform within the last few days. Impelled to do something, they yet know not what to do. Their inefficiency is patent, and yet, even in their inefficiency, they are personally not much to blame. What success would a civil Board have in managing a campaign? The management of a police force is not a less difficult undertaking. To perform a duty like that committed to Superintendent Walling efficiently and skilfully requires abilities equal to the command of an army. Supposing Mr. Walling to possess them, which we need not doubt, for, practically, he is untried, we cannot expect him to succeed while his movements are all directed by inferior men. He has no control over the captains of precincts except as the executive officer of the Board, and no voice whatever in the appointment or discipline of his subordinates. The Edwin Forrest as an actor, but in all other captains have no fear of him, because he can neither displace nor punish them, and even the patrolman feels that his place is secure while he has "influence" in the Board. The detective office is as independent of him, apparently, as if it was in Boston or Baltimore or Philadelphia. He is a mere figurehead to a Punch and Judy show. Within a day or two it has been proposed to clothe him with greater power, at least as regards the detective office. The new plan is to place the detective force under the immediate direction and supervision of the Superintendent, and to require every person wanting information or assistance from the police to go to him in the first instance. This is a step in the right direction, but it is not very much of a step after all, when we consider that over him sits a Board which it is his duty to obey though it is incapable to direct.

Just here we desire to make a point which strikes us as the keynote to the present inharmonious condition of our police force. It is a sad confession which the Police Commissioners make in a resolution at this late day. of compelling all the business of the police to be done through the chief. It seems to imply that people have been going elsewhere for help and have been confronted with that singular Eastern question, "What will you give?" Is it possible that the detective office in a city like New York is an official organization for the compounding of felonies and the earning of rewards? It has long been known that stolen property may be secured through the police of this city if the thieves' price is paid for its return. It is not often, however, that the thief and the property are brought back together. No man would think of enlisting the aid of the police without offering a reward as a bounty to the detectives for doing their duty. Our detective system seems based upon the principle of paying first and asking no questions afterwards. This is the confession made in the proposed changes in regard to placing the detectives under the immediate direction of the Superintendent. If it is not done it will be equally an admission of the fact and a still further confession that the corruption is too deep-seated to be removed by the simple gentlemen who compose the Board of Police Commissioners. Still they must understand that reform is necessary. The people of New York cannot afford to feel for another day that they are at the mercy of the "dangerous classes." We do not want police sergeants who reproach citizens for arresting thieves. We want no more police captains who practically license vice and crime. We want no detectives who keep

company with doubtful characters, and no de-

tactive office which does a brokerage business

for burglars and thieves. It is the business of the Commissioners to remedy these evils and the community is imperative in demanding

this from them. A good many honestly-minded people have always advocated a non-partisan Police Board. This is well enough, but partisanship has never been the bane of the metropolitan police. Inefficiency in the service has always been the evil in this city, and it was telt alike under republican, democratic and mixed commissions. Appointments on the force vere always made through favoritism and often without any regard to fitness. Only the best men, mentally, morally and physically, should be allowed on the force. Obesity ought to be unknown among them; old age. too; the overgrown and poorly-built weeded out; the delicate and weak seasoned by vigorous and abundant daily drill; every one should be a practised boxer and a very hard man to bandle without any weapon at all, and soon we would begin to have a force really formidable. The detective force should be made up from the most experienced and acute men of the ordinary service. Just now man of intelligence cannot talk with the average detective two minutes without discovering his unfitness for his position. The unfit and the dishonest should be weeded out at once and all the others taught to understand their duty and to do it. To bring about these changes is the immediate work of the Board. Probably one half the detective force can be dispensed with to-morrow without detriment to the service. Until their places can be properly filled it is better to get along without them. And as regards Captain Irving the charges against him are too serious to be passed by without a complete investigation. If one half that is alleged against him is true he is unfit to be on the force. If it is untrue it is due to him and to the public that the charges should be disproved. Now is the time to begin a war upon dishonest and ignorant policemen, and unless the Commissioners undertake it and perform it thoroughly they must give place to others who are able and willing to do it in their stead.

The Beecher Case.

Flowers sent to the court room in the Beecher trial remind us of roses and forget-me-nots planted over a grave. Their purity strangely ontrasts with the corruption they are intended to conceal. The Beecher case has not an odor which pleases, but rather resembles the heavy perfume of those blossoms which poison the over-burdened air. If flowers should be sent to the principals in this painful affair they should be rosemary for remembrance, and pansies for thought, and rue for all, even if they may call it "herb of grace o'Sundays," and though, as Ophelia said, they "may wear it with a difference." The Beecher case is planted in our American society like the fabled Upas tree; its contagion is spread upon the air and contaminates all who are compelled to breathe it.

Judge Neilson very properly requested the press to abstain from comments on the Beecher case during its trial, and we have no desire to enter into its merits at present. The jury, which has the responsibility, should be left to determine upon the facts without the danger of outside influence. Yet, though the propriety of the request of the Court is to be conceded, the public must feel and the press reflect, a profound interest in the propeedings. No judicial order can make this case a mere legal abstraction, as if its events had happened in the moon. The people involved in it are well-known to our public, and religion and society are inextricably entangled in its results. No other trial of the kind compares with it in importance and dramatic effect. The recent case in England of Lady Mordaunt concerned a noble lunatic and a royal rake, and only the veneer of aristocracy hid the inherent vulgarity. The Forrest trial derived its interest from the celebrity of respects was a mere matter for the police courts. There was no such moral issue embodied in it as there is in the Beecher case, which presents on the one hand the most famous clergyman in America accused of the most infamous crimes, and on the other a man scarcely less distinguished, who either asks a rightful vindication or seeks a heartless revenge. Then there is a church, the richest and most powerful in our country. which has virtually made itself a principal in the trial by its absolute sympathy with its paster. Society itself is divided on the question, and no matter what may be the decision, pain, bitterness and wrath must be the fruits. When we consider the tremendous elements of the case there is no reason to be surprised at the Titanic nature of the struggle. It is a fight till death, and no matter who may win

in this case success will be dearly purchased. We have given this case a full report, and shall continue to do so. As the facts cannot be concealed it is but right they should be disclosed in their nakedness and ugliness. This is a responsibility from which true journalism may shrink, but which it cannot honestly refuse. While we regret that the shame and degradation should scatter their pestilence over society suppression is no longer possible. Public interests demand the truth, so far as a court can make it known, and all that can be hoped is that good may somehow result from the evil. In no case can the revelation be more injurious to morality than the blind scandal itself, which, for more than four years, worked its way like a mole underground, but raised above it, on the surface, the traces of its own evil and interminable crawling.

ALL WAS QUIET LAST NIGHT in New Orleans, but the citizens are deeply interested in the action of Congress. General Merrill reports Shreveport to be in a disorganized condition, and as so many people, both in the South and North, believe him to be a partisan, we would respectfully ask if it would not be wise in the President to instrust some more trusted officer with his duties?

WHY THE LOUISIANA REPORT WAS NOT SOODER given to Congress is explained by our history of the attempt to suppress it. This plan having failed, Mr. Hoar and other friends of the administration on the committee intend to visit New Orleans to replace the impartial report by a partisan extenuation of the facts. It is too late. The sub-committee did its work too well to have it undone by a political trick. Mr. Blaine chose this committee for its fairness and intelligence, and the choice was approved by all parties in Louisiana and by the entire country.

Advice to "Statesmen."

Now that we are about to enter upon a new

year, the Common Councils and Aldermen, the Assembly and the Congress having organized, it may not be inappropriate for us to recall the misfortunes that have happened to "statesmen" in the past, and to advise our new rulers as to their course in the future. Everybody anticipates that with our coming administrations we are to have all the blessings of free, honest and enterprising government; that there will be no more stealing, no more jobbing, no more special legislation; that the lobby will become a vision of the past; that sinecures will be abolished, and that men appointed to office will really work for their living; that we are in the dawn of a splendid era; that business will brighten; that the eel-fishing of Long Island will become more satisfactory; that we shall have better corn crops in the West and calmer seas on our coast, and even an improvement in the flavor of our oysters. We always have these anticipations with the advent of new people to power. Macaulay, in his essay on Horace Walpole, illustrates these expectations of a successful party. "It was Pulteney's business, it seems," says Macaulay, to abolish fare and masquerades, to stint the young Duke of Marlborough to a bottle of brandy a day, and to prevail on Lady Vane to be content with three lovers at a time." "Private life, however, afforded as much scandal as if the reign of Walpole and corruption had continued and ardent youth fought with watchmen and betted with blacklegs as much

Without disheartening anticipations as to what may be the result of recent reforms it may be well for our "statesmen" to learn a few lessons from the past. The cardinal principle of statesmanship is "not to be found out." In nature there is scarcely a season without a storm-terrific, devastating, with thunder and lightning and hail. In our public life we have investigations, which may be called storms. Before the gale nothing is safe—the proud, iron-bound ship riding on the wave, the turret, the stately tree, the stone bridge, the massive sea-wall, all yield to its fury. When "investigation" comes the ordinary reservations of private and business life are at an end. Therefore, as the prudent householder builds his foundation upon the rock in calm times, in order that he may laugh at the tempest when it does its fearful will, so the cautious "statesman," in the beginning of his career, will do well to profit by the mistakes and overweening confidences of the past.

As we have said, the "statesman's" duty is

"not to be found out." It is not so much what we do as that people do not know that we do it. To that end let our "statesmen" never keep bank accounts; for bank cashiers have a habit of merciless truth-telling, when under oath. They do not like to go to prison for perjury. They have never been known to swear a customer out of a scrape, and they have no hearts above their figures and their ledgers. Let our statesmen also avoid banking houses, nor seek to have checks cashed for large amounts of money; for bank officers have a way of sending a detective after mysterious customers. and finding out their names and remembering them on the witness stand. A bank book is often a disagreeable property. Somehow when a check is once written it never dies. In the rhetoric of our own Brooklyn Talmage it floats from cycle to cycle to the uttermost ends of eternity. An innocent, harmless, inexpressive check, written long ago and forgotten, its proceeds gone into champange and truffles, will rise up like a phantom to arrest the career of the most prosperous "statesman," even as it did to our friend the deeply lamented Christian leader, Schuyler Colfax. Nor is it safe to be careless about bank bills. Bank bills sometimes are marked and traced. A wise "statesman" would do well to keep all his transactions in gold. If Mr. Colfax, for instauce, had insisted upon Oakes Amos paving him in gold instead of a check. marked 'S. C.," that illustrious man might still be an exemplar of Christian virtue to an unregenerate Senate.

Another rule is not to divide with plasterers and carpenters and safemakers and vulgar people who care more about money than friendship. They will "squeal" at the first appearance of danger. The experience of the retired "statesman" on Blackwell's Island on this point will be instructive. Once having obtained their honest wages in gold it is always safe to put it away and keep it. Do not squander it on lawyers. If the truth were known about the Ring corruptions, and we could trace the adventures of the many millions taken from the treasury under the Tweed reign, a large part would now be found in the possession of attorneys-at-law. One good live, active, bustling lawyer, not too dear, is a good thing in a well conducted business, and may be called a prudent investment. The abuse begins when six or eight lawyers are hired; not because of their ability, but their "influence." Once a "statesman" in misfortune falls into the hands of these gentlemen his chances of bankruptcy are about as sure as the well fattened Strasbourg goose is of finding its ultimate destiny in pâté de foic gras. The "statesmen" of the past were wiser in this respect than the modern gentlemen. No one ever heard of Mr. Turpin, or Mr. Sheppard, or Mr. Claude Duval or any of these renowned "statesmen" of the past, taking checks, or going to banks, or receiving anything but gold, or devoting their hard-earned wealth to the aggrandizement of attorneys-atlaw. What these gentlemen earned they kept, because what they kept they had. If there is any object in the world less interesting to an attorney than another it is a client who has paid all his money in fees and is serving out his term in jail.

There are minor points that should be remembered. Avoid velvet coats and scarlet neckties! They attract attention. A true statesman always prefers the shady side of the walk. Do not wear diamond pins nor gaudy apparel nor invest in trotting horses nor frequent public places nor write for the newspapers nor be "interviewed." Remember that journalists are the common enemies of mankind, that they are a corrupt, venal class, capable of doing violence to illustrious reputations. Do not seek notoriety by organizing clubs, target companies or excursions or by being too earnest at Sunday schools and prayer meetings. Reserve all these comforts until you have retired from trouble should come, serious, searching

New York, take up the cause of reform, organize a Committee of Seventy and purify public affairs just as you yourselves were purified in the past.

The Grand Jury and the Institu-

The Grand Jury from time to time makes a trip among the islands and goes through the form of investigating the public institutions, but as a rule its work seldom results in reform. Yesterday its cruise on the steamer Bellevue was more than usua'ly interesting, and it is to be hoped will furnish the material for a practical report. Grand Jury investigations are notoriously a municipal farce. Their coming is known beforehand by the officers of every place they visit, and everything is of course in the best order. The day is dedicated to a kind of dress parade, and mismanagement, dirt, disorder or inefficiency are adroitly concealed. The jurymen are hospitably received by the officials, the prisoners are proudly exhibited are on their good behavior, and subsequent report covers everything with an immaculate coat of whitewash. But from time to time the public hears of abuses and wrongs committed in the institutions and is compelled to form the opinion that these inquests are more formal than efficient. The objective points of the trip yesterday

were the schoolship Mercury and Blackwell's Island. The Mercury will sail for the tropics in a short time, and, as its present condition appears to be about zero, the change will be welcomed by her boyish crew. As will be seen by our report, which anticipates that of the Grand Jury, the effectiveness of the schoolship is greatly injured by the want of means. The jury can do nothing more in this case than to set forth the sufferings of the badly fed and wretchedly clothed boys and urge that the customary appropriation shall be made at once. The boys may be bad, but they deserve to be treated with as much kindness as the State and city bestows upon the more fortunate criminals in the jails. Mr. Tweed, who was complimented with a special call by the jury, does not seem now to receive any improper indulgence. Our report gives a description of the celebrated convict in his cell, which the public will read with deep interest. His room is small, the furniture plain, and a few books replace the innumerable luxuries of art to which he was during his imperial reign of splendor accustomed. The hope of speedy freedom seems to sustain him, but there were no indications during the visit yesterday that he thinks of making that restitution to the city of New York which can alone make it look with approval upon his efforts. The Grand Jury, it is understood, intended to keep its intention to visit Mr. Tweed from the knowledge of the keepers, and probably found his treatment by the new administration impartial. When its report is presented we trust that the facts will be given fairly to the public, and that for once we shall see a Grand Jury with courage to be less complimentary than candid.

Life Insurance.

Insurance is one of the wonders of the modern organization of society. In the abstract, the notion that the losses by fire or water or other casualties that would ruin any individual sufferer may be made trivial by making that sufferer one of a body of ten or twenty or fifty thousand persons, upon whose united capital the loss shall fall, and out of a small tax upon which capital the victim shall be reimbursed-this, in the abstract, is one of the conceptions of financial schemes that is as benevolent as it is magnificent; but there seems to be some doubt whether or no this conception realizes in fact all the good of which, contemplated in the abstract, it seems capable. Doubt falls more pointedly at the present time on that branch of insurance in which the mass of the people have, perhaps the greatest concern—the branch which deals with the insurance of men's lives. Faith in this is the property of the poor, and the condition of life insurance companies generally, or of any considerable number of them, is a very important matter of public interest.

Our public debt is in the neighborhood of two thousand millions of dollars, and the amount of the outstanding policies of life insurance is in the neighborhood of the same figure. One hundred and twelve millions of dollars, a sum about sufficient for the interest on the public debt, is the annual income of our life insurance companies. These similarities in volume with the great national fiscal burden will give some general comprehension of the magnitude of an interest that is as general in its relations as it is vast in extent, for it takes every other household by the purse strings. It appears now there are reasons to mistrust the way in which this enormous fund is handled and the likelihood of its meeting eventually the obligations upon whose presumed certainty the whole fabric rests. There is the old story of unexampled dividends, princely palaces, presidential salary grabs, unprincipled perquisites and self-perpetuating administrations. List year's official reports, even allowing for the panic, seem to indicate a public alarm; for they show a net result of new business scarcely greater for all than the business of many a single company in more prosperous years. Well established companies, hitherto in fair repute, have made no new policies for many months. Nine companies are suspended by the Commissioner and fourteen are reported below the standard of solvency. The Insurance Commissioner, in appealing

for legislative interposition, talks of "statements falsely made," hints at "perjury," "repudiation" and the duty of stopping all new business, where officials are merely gaining a few dollars of salary while they continue "to reb the widow and orphan." With such a condition, then, the state of the best compames is critical, unless they can distinctly disentangle themselves from the mass upon which must fall the consequence of facts sure to entail the loss of public confidence. Perhaps no such catastrophe will result as the general injury of policy holders, or even the casting of extensive discredit on the principle of insurance; but to make this certain it may be necessary to seize the remedy that the facts seem to indicate. Apparently the evil is a sort of "over-speculation" in insurpublic life and investigations are over. If ance; there are not only more companies than are necessary to do the business, but trouble, a five years' trip to Europe is always | there are hundreds more than can profitably

in reserve, with this ultimate advantage, that I live upon it. All the legitimate return that at the end of the five years yeu may return to | should be economized to pay losses is squaredered on twenty presidents and twenty secretaries and the rent of twenty edifices, where, if but one set of officers and one rent only were deducted, there might be safety. Indeed, it is not much to say that policy holders would be safer if our State authorities should adopt some standard that would kill out ninety-nine per cent of the exuberant growth of insurance enterprises, and the thoughtful may well consider whether the old system of annuities and endowments in connection with the public debt is not worthy attention in this connection for its benefits to the public and for its possible advantages in national finance.

Pulpit Topics To-Day.

The representative denominational pulpits will to-day put forth their peculiar or universal phases of religious truth. The Universalists seem to be striving through both press and pulpit to awaken a revival spirit in their Church. They spare no expense to create controversy on their doctrines. Dr. Fulton, of Brooklyn, has taken up their challenge and given Mr. Nye a chance to contrast Universalism with the different phases of orthodoxy-not altogether to the upbuilding of the latter. But Mr. Nye tires not at his self-imposed task. He goes at it again, and this evening will certainly demonstrate that Universalism is the plain doctrine of the Bible. Mr. Sweetser will present the statistical and social status of Universalism, and Mr. Pullman will set forth the moral

and regenerative power of that faith. The Baptist pastors present less of a sense tional or speculative character in their pulpit topics than perhaps any other ministers. Dr. Armitage will exhibit to his people in well drawn word pictures some night scenes in the life of Christ; Dr. Holme will present Christ as the way to salvation and rest of soul, and will invoke the divine power from on high to help those who may want to walk in the way of life; Mr. Davies will show the relation of the Church's faith to the sinner's salvation, and Mr. Hawthorne will encourage his people not to be weary in well doing, but to keep their eyes fixed on the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world, and Mr. Lockwood will declare the Master's care for His perishing

The Methodists, by Mr. Thomas, will indicate to Christians their work in soul saving and will afterward try to awaken the dead in trespasses and sins into a condition of new life. Mr. Terry will draw some practical lessons from the Apocalyptic seer's letters to the seven churches in Asia. Mr. Hepworth will explain some of the mysteries of prayer and Dr. Tiffany will show the bearing of Christianity upon public morals. Mr. Phelps will discuss "Moral Insanity" and call home the prodigal sons to parental homes and anxious hearts, and Dr. Porteous will bring the "Papal Power" to the touchstone of "Modern Progress" and will indicate the time and the occasion for "the battle of the creeds," which he thinks must shortly be waged. And of course the destruction of creeds will be the triumph of the creedless.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Congresman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin is residing at the Hoffman House.

latest arrivals at the Brovoort House Speaker Jeremiah McGuire, arrived from Albany last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. County Judge J. R. Gowan, of Ontario, Canada,

is solourning at the Westmoreland Hotel. General David D. Colton, of San Francisco, bas taken up his residence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. R. R. Bowker, literary critic of the Evening Mail. edits the Publishers' Weekly for Mr. Les poldt. Señor Don Antonio Mantilla, Spanish Minister

at Washington, has apartments at the Union Square Hotel. Another broken rope. Are the ropes supplied by contract, and is there cheating even in this

last resort of the law? "Nancy the Coquette" is to have a congress of authors and archeologists who have made the

study of America a specialty. Mr. Frank R. Stockton is one of our youngest and withest writers. What we want from him

now is a serial for grown-ups. Perhaps no human creature ever before had the "fatal facility" of pouring himself out in his letters

to the extent in which Beecher has it. A Missouri book house wants to exchange Mrs. Southworth's novels for school books. Where is the imagination of the Missouri people?

State Senators William Johnson, George B. Brad ley, and F. W. Tobey, and Assemblyman Thomas G. Alvord are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Le Figaro says that M. Tuters has brought home

with him statues, paintings, books, &c., to the value of 100,000f. Among them are some very rare manuscripts. Precisely what did Beecher mean in his joke

about "the laying on of hands," and is "the laying on of hands," as the churches understand it, a sub The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia offers prizes

of \$4,000, \$2,400 and \$1,600 for the best work on cavalry and military operations on porseback in all ages and countries. An English newspaper called the International

Gazette has been started in Berlin. As Paris has three papers printed in the English language th German capital may well have one.

In the Almanach of Gotha, for this year, Sir Bartle Frere, Vice President of the Council for India, is recorded as "Sir Bartie, frère," Thes have independent printers therefore, even at

Mr. Benson J. Lossing, who has already written writing another, to appear in forty-eight numbers, illustrated with 500 drawings by Darley, and to be published by subscription.
The Sultan of Turkey is turning architect, and

has furnished the design for the mosque he is going to build near Beshiktash. The mosque will be con structed of marble and granite, and will have four minaretz with double galleries.

Miss Alice Vickery, the first and only registered lady pharmaceutist in England, has just passed honorably, in company with Mrs. Algernon Kings. ford, the first year's examination in the School of Medicine in the University of Paris.

The British Peace Society is excited by the Duke

of Cambridge's bellicose sentiments. any of the Doke's military friends to bring forward in the House of Commons his "impudenproposat" to increase the expenditure on the

M. Charles Blanc, brother of the late Louis Banc, has devoted himself to the literature of art. His la test book is on dress, and is full of history. information, criticism and illustration on orna ment as applied to the human form. The chapter on color are especially admirable.

Reverdy Johnson's statement of the Louisians case practically reduces it to a conundrum of this sort :- What is the sovereign body in the State of Louisiana? In it the Legislature representing the people, or is it a returning board created aris trarily by the law of a former Legislature?

Judge Neilson has made a proper request to the press in regard to comments on the trial in prog ress. But do not Mr. Beecher's prayer meetings his demonstrations at Plymouth church, exert on the common mind just the pressure that the Judge seeks to prevent in his appeal to the press